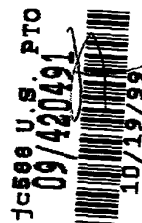


JC690 U.S. PTO



10/19/99

Law Offices
FOLEY & LARDNER
3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 500
P.O. Box 25696
Washington, D.C. 20007-8696
(202) 672-5300



TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Applications
Washington D.C. 20231

Attorney Docket No.040679/0951

(must include alphanumeric codes if no inventors named)

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL
(new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

INVENTOR(S): Hidekazu TAKEYAMA, Tomohiro KAWASAKI, Masahiko OHNISHI,
Minoru MATANO, Akira OZAKI AND Katsuyuki ARIMA

TITLE: PRESSURE SENSITIVE SEALANT COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF SEALING BY
USING SAME

In connection with this application, the following are enclosed:

APPLICATION ELEMENTS:

XX Specification - 28 TOTAL PAGES

(preferred arrangement:)

- Descriptive Title of the Invention
- Cross Reference to Related Applications
- Statement Regard Fed sponsored R&D
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

____ Drawings - Total Sheets ____

____ Declaration and Power of Attorney - Total Sheets ____

____ Newly executed (original or copy)

____ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))

(relates to continuation/divisional boxes completed) - NOTE: Box below

____ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S) - Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s)
named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

____ Incorporation By Reference (useable if copy of prior application
Declaration being submitted)

The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a COPY of the
oath or declaration is supplied as noted above, is considered as being
part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby
incorporated by reference therein.

____ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

____ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable,
all necessary)

____ Computer Readable Copy

____ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)

____ Statement verifying identify of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

____ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

____ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee)

____ English Translation Document (if applicable)

☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) with PTO-1449. ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
☐ Preliminary Amendment
☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
☐ Small Entity Statement(s)
☐ Statement file in prior application, status still proper and desired.
☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) with Claim of Priority
(if foreign priority is claimed).
☐ OTHER:

If a **CONTINUING APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP)
of prior application Serial No. _____.

☐ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the following sentence: --This application is a ☐ continuation, ☐ divisional or ☐ continuation-in-part of application Serial No. _____, filed _____.--

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

Foley & Lardner Address noted above.
Telephone: (202) 672-5300
Fax Number: (202) 672-5399

FEE CALCULATIONS: (Small entity fees indicated in parentheses.)

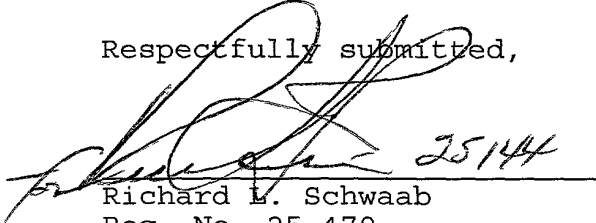
(1) For	(2) Number Filed	(3) Number Extra	(4) Rate	(5) Basic Fee \$760 (\$380)
Total Claims	9 - 20 =	0	x \$18 (x \$9)	0.00
Independent Claims	3 - 3 =	0	x \$78 (x \$39)	0.00
Multiple Dependent Claims			\$260 (\$130)	0.00
Surcharge Under 37 C.F.R. 1.16(e)			\$130 (\$65)	\$130.00
TOTAL FEE:				\$890.00

METHOD OF PAYMENT:

If payment by check is NOT enclosed, it is requested that the Patent and Trademark Office advise the undersigned of the period of time within which to file the TOTAL FEE.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 19, 1999
Docket No.: 040679/0951


Richard L. Schwaab
Reg. No. 25,479

2

PRESSURE SENSITIVE SEALANT COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF SEALING BY USING SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

compression or when compressingly put between the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel by engaging small screws provided on the side of the rear combination lamp unit housing. More specifically, the molded gasket is usually
5 formed by punching out the sheet of the closed cell-type foam material by using a metallic die or a so-called Thomson blade. The foam material is made of rubber (such as EPDM = copolymer of ethylene, propylene and diene), polyurethane resin, silicone resin or the like, and has been foamed to have a volume of 3 to 5 times that in
10 its not-foamed state. In such a case, the molded gasket is used upon being compressed 25 to 50 % in direction of thickness thereof when the rear combination lamp unit is assembled in the vehicle body, in order to obtain necessary resilience for the purpose of securing a water-tight seal between the rear combination lamp unit housing
15 and the vehicle body panel.

However, under environmental conditions where automotive vehicles are used, the above molded gasket employed in a compressed state will be subjected to permanent deformation due to its deterioration caused by heat and/or humidity upon long time
20 use. This relatively lowers the resilience of the molded gasket and therefore degrades water-tight seal. With this, water penetrates into, for example, a trunk compartment of the vehicle. Furthermore, such a molded gasket is not necessarily sufficient in follow-up characteristics to polyvinyl chloride-based sealant applied at a
25 plurality of step sections having a step-height of about 1 mm in the vehicle body panel, for example, at a so-called zero joggle joint section between a rear fender panel and a rear panel, each section requiring water-tight seal. When the rear combination lamp unit is assembled in the vehicle body having such a surface structure,
30 water-tight seal between the rear combination lamp unit and the vehicle body becomes insufficient thereby causing, for example, water leak into the trunk compartment of the vehicle.

Concerning the butyl rubber-based adhesive, it is first heated at a temperature of not lower than 100 °C, and then applied on the surface of the housing of the rear combination lamp unit, following the shape of a section requiring water-tight seal. Such a butyl rubber-based adhesive can exhibit water-tight seal between the rear combination lamp unit and the vehicle body under a high adhesiveness to the plastic surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing and to the painted surface of the vehicle body panel, not under resilience generated upon compression as in the molded gasket. Besides, the butyl rubber-based adhesive is usually applied at the temperature of not lower than 100 °C along the shape of a groove formed on the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing in such a manner as to take the state of a bead having a cross-sectional diameter ranging from 8 to 12 mm. Thus, the butyl rubber-based adhesive can provide water-tight seal in an interfacial region between the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel under the action of the high adhesiveness against the surface of the lamp unit housing and the surface of the vehicle body panel.

20 In general, the butyl rubber-based adhesive has such a
characteristic that stress can be reduced immediately after
compression, and therefore it does not have resilience. Accordingly,
the butyl rubber-based adhesive does not make its decomposition
and permanent deformation in the direction of thickness, owing to
25 its deterioration upon being subjected to heat and humidity for a
long time in the environmental conditions where automotive
vehicles are used. Additionally, the butyl rubber-based adhesive can
be smoothly reduced in stress immediately after compression, and
therefore is sufficient in follow-up characteristics to step sections
30 having a step-height of around 1 mm in the vehicle body panel at a
section requiring water-tight seal. Thus, the butyl rubber-based
adhesive is not problematic from the viewpoint of reliability for
water-tight seal.

However, the butyl rubber-based adhesive is high in adhesiveness, and therefore a sealing section of the rear combination lamp unit is required to be broken open by a plastic bar or the like while it is gradually heated by an industrial dryer or the like, for the purpose of disassembling the rear combination lamp unit when the rear combination lamp unit is replaced with a new one in an automotive vehicle service factory or the like. Such operations are very troublesome. Additionally, when the rear combination lamp unit is disassembled, the butyl rubber-based adhesive makes its breaking (cohesive breaking) while leaving remains of the butyl rubber-based adhesive on the both surfaces of the vehicle body panel and of the rear combination lamp unit housing. Accordingly, in case that the new rear combination lamp unit with new butyl rubber-based adhesive is re-assembled in the vehicle body, it is required to manually remove the remains of the adhesive containing a large amount of dust, dirt and oil, left on the surface of the vehicle body panel, in order to secure water-tight seal after re-assembly of the new rear combination lamp unit. Such operations require a long time and a considerable labor. Besides, there is the fear that the butyl rubber-based adhesive adhered to the hands of an operator again adheres onto the painted surface of the vehicle body and to interior trims of the vehicle, thereby degrading the external appearance of the vehicle after the displacement operations for the rear combination lamp unit.

Further, when the vehicle is dismantled or scrapped, it is substantially impossible to recover and recycle the plastic materials (mainly polypropylene resin) of the rear combination lamp unit housing because it is very difficult to remove the butyl rubber-based adhesive which has been adhered deeply to the bottom surface of the groove formed on the rear combination lamp unit housing.

In view of the above drawbacks encountered in conventional techniques, the inventors have conducted researches and developments and found that a pressure sensitive sealant

666101-1642450

composition having a particular composition can effectively solve the conventional drawbacks, thereby reaching the present invention.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved pressure sensitive sealant composition and an improved sealing method, which can provide excellent water-tight while allowing the pressure sensitive sealant composition to be easily removable from a base member to which the sealant composition has been applied.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved pressure sensitive sealant composition and an improved sealing method, which can be effectively used in and for a clearance between a rear combination lamp unit and a vehicle body panel of an automotive vehicle, thereby exhibiting excellent water-tight seal and high operational efficiency for repairing and disassembly of the lamp unit, while preventing remains of the pressure sensitive sealant composition from being left on the surfaces of the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel.

An aspect of the present invention resides in a pressure sensitive sealant composition which comprises (a) 10-40 wt% of a component A that is at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of hydrogenated styrene-butadiene copolymers, hydrogenated styrene-isoprene copolymers, and modified copolymers thereof; (b) a component B that is at least one tackifier selected from the group consisting of petroleum resins, terpene resins, rosin resins, coumarone-indene resins, hydrogenated resins thereof, and modified resins thereof; and (c) a component C that is a hydrocarbonic plasticizer, wherein said pressure sensitive sealant composition is prepared by mixing together 100 parts by weight of said component A, 20-60 parts by weight of said component B, and 150-400 parts by weight of said component C.

Another aspect of the present invention resides in a method for sealing a member, which comprises (a) preparing the pressure sensitive sealant composition; (b) heating the pressure

A further aspect of the present invention resides in a method for sealing a member, which comprises (a) preparing the pressure sensitive sealant composition; (b) forming the pressure sensitive sealant composition into a predetermined shape; and (c) applying the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the predetermined shape to the member.

As stated above, a pressure sensitive sealant composition according to the present invention comprises the component A that is at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of hydrogenated styrene-butadiene copolymers (HSB), hydrogenated styrene-isoprene copolymers (HSI), and modified copolymers thereof. These modified copolymers are referred to, for example, as those prepared by introducing polar groups, such as carboxyl groups and hydroxyl groups, into HSB and HSI. The content of the component A in the pressure sensitive sealant composition is 10-40 wt%. If it is less than 10 wt%, the pressure sensitive sealant composition becomes inferior in weatherability and removability from a vehicle body panel upon disassembly of a rear combination lamp unit. If it is greater than 40 wt%, the pressure sensitive sealant composition becomes insufficient in adhesion. Furthermore, it becomes difficult to maintain the workability in discharging the pressure sensitive sealant composition from a nozzle due to the increase of its melt viscosity.

Page 09

composition is in a range of 20-60 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of the component A. If it is in this range, it becomes possible to maintain a good balance between sealing property (adhesion) of the sealant composition and removability of the sealant composition. If it is less than 20 parts by weight, it becomes difficult to have a sufficient adhesion of the sealant composition. If it is greater than 60 parts by weight, it becomes difficult to disassemble a rear lamp unit and to remove the sealant composition.

The pressure sensitive sealant composition further comprises a component C that is a hydrocarbonic plasticizer. This hydrocarbonic plasticizer may be selected from various conventional and commercial products of hydrocarbonic plasticizer. Its preferable examples are liquid paraffin and polybutene and liquid polybutadiene. The content of the component C in the pressure sensitive sealant composition is in a range of 150-400 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of the component A. If it is less than 150 parts by weight, the sealant composition becomes inferior in adhesion. Furthermore, it becomes difficult to maintain the workability in discharging the pressure sensitive sealant composition from a nozzle due to the increase of its melt viscosity. If it is greater than 400 parts by weight, it becomes difficult to disassemble a rear lamp unit and to remove the sealant composition. Furthermore, the heat resistant flow temperature becomes too low.

Besides the above-mentioned components A, B and C, the pressure sensitive sealant composition may optionally comprise at least one additive such as wax, filler, and antioxidant. The content of the at least one additive in the sealant composition is preferably 5-40 wt%, from the viewpoints of (1) the formation of the sealant composition into state of a bead and (2) the workability in discharging the pressure sensitive sealant composition from a nozzle. Preferable examples of the wax are paraffin wax, microcrystalline wax, Fisher-Tropsh wax, lower molecular weight polyethylene, lower molecular weight polypropylene, atactic polypropylene, and modified

666707-16402450

8

products of these. Preferable examples of the filler are calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, talc, clay, titanium oxide, carbon black, white carbon, glass balloon. Examples of the antioxidant are hindered phenol antioxidant and hindered amine antioxidant.

5 It is preferable that the pressure sensitive sealant composition has a 180° angle peel strength ranging from 10 to 50 N/25 mm. When its 180° angle peel strength is in this range, it becomes possible to easily detach a sealed end portion of a rear combination lamp housing from a vehicle body panel by a plastic bar
10 or by hand and then to completely remove the lamp housing from the vehicle body panel by making an interfacial breaking of the sealant composition by hand.

The 180° angle peel strength may be measured as follows: First, a laminate is prepared. This laminate has (1) a polyester film
15 (thickness: 100 μ m), (2) a layer of the pressure sensitive sealant composition attached to the polyester film, and (3) a removable paper attached to the sealant composition layer. Then, a portion of the removable paper is peeled off from the sealant composition layer. After that, the resultant exposed portion of the sealant composition
20 layer is attached to a first portion of a painted sheet by adding a load of 4 kgf using a roller, thereby to prepare a specimen. Then, the specimen is allowed to stand still for 24 hr at room temperature. Then, the specimen is set in a tensile tester, in which only a second portion of the painted sheet and only the laminate are respectively
25 grasped by upper and lower grasping devices. In such a set state, these are pulled in opposite directions (or in directions different an angle of 180°) through the upper and lower grasping devices at a speed of 50 mm/min. An Autograph DSS-500 model (trade name) produced by Shimadzu Corporation may be used as the tensile
30 tester.

The pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention can be prepared by supplying the above-discussed components A, B and C, and additives such as other fillers and

antioxidants, if necessary, into a kneader whose temperature is set at a level at which the above components and the additives melt; and then by sufficiently melt and mixing the content of the kneader.

Examples of the kneader are a Henschel mixer, a Brabender type kneader, and a disperser which are provided with a heating device and defoaming device. The inside of the kneader is at a reduced pressure, if necessary, in which the content (mixed substances) of the kneader is stirred until it becomes homogeneous. The thus obtained pressure sensitive sealant composition is filled and stored in a pail or a drum.

Hereinafter, a method of sealing with a sealant of the above-discussed pressure sensitive sealant composition will be discussed. The base member to be sealed with the sealant is not limited to a particular one; however, the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention is effectively used as the sealant particularly in case that the base member is a housing of the rear combination lamp (light) unit, or a vehicle body panel of an automotive vehicle. Discussion will be made on such a case.

As an example, the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention is applied under heating in and along a rib-groove formed on the housing of the rear combination lamp unit of the automotive vehicle, in the state of a generally round bead having a cross-sectional diameter, for example, ranging from 8 to 12 mm. More specifically, the pressure sensitive sealant composition stored in the pail or the drum is applied on the surface of the housing of the rear combination lamp unit, for example, by using a heating and applying apparatus generally called a bulk melter. The bulk melter is arranged such that its casing plate is heated at a temperature not lower than 100 °C, preferably at about 150 °C, so that only the pressure sensitive sealant composition located immediately under the casing plate is molten, upon which the sealing composition is sucked up by a constant flow rate gear pump or the like, so as to be applied onto the surface of the housing of the

656101: 16402450

rear combination lamp unit through an applying device having the application nozzle.

It is usual that the pressure sensitive sealant composition is heated and applied in the state of the bead onto the surface of the base member (to be sealed) such as the rear combination lamp unit housing, by discharging. However, as far as sufficient water-tight seal can be ensured, the bead of the pressure sensitive sealant composition may take the cross-sectional shape of oval or triangle, or other different cross-sectional shapes (such as an asymmetrical cross-sectional shape relative to a line passing through the center of the cross-section of the bead) as occasion demands. Such cross-sectional shapes are obtained by changing the cross-sectional shape of a tip end section of the application nozzle. Thus, the cross-sectional shape of the bead of the pressure sensitive sealant composition is not limited to particular one. In case that the bead of the pressure sensitive sealant composition is required to have a larger cross-sectional diameter or a larger cross-sectional height (vertical diametrical axis in cross-section), the inner diameter of the tip end section of the application nozzle may be increased or changed, or otherwise a further bead of the pressure sensitive sealant composition may be applied or overlapped onto a bead which has been previously applied onto the surface of the base member.

The pressure sensitive sealant composition heated and applied in the state of the bead onto the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing is formed in a loop-shape on the surface of the housing so that its application-starting end section and application-terminating end section are connected. In this regard, since the pressure sensitive sealant composition heated at the temperature not lower than 100 °C, the application-starting end section and the application-terminating end section of the pressure sensitive sealant composition in the bead state can be molten and mixed with each other after when the application of the pressure sensitive sealant composition is completed, as long as the pressure

666707-10000000

sensitive sealant composition is not rapidly cooled. As a result, the pressure sensitive sealant composition in the bead state can be completely stuck on the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing without forming application defects such as a pass (clearance) in a connection section at which the application-starting and application-terminating end sections are connected with each other.

Otherwise, the pressure sensitive sealant composition may be previously heated and applied in the state of a bead onto the surface of a removable paper or sheet which can be readily removable from the pressure sensitive sealant composition, thereby forming the pressure sensitive sealant composition into a loop-shape required for maintaining the water-tight seal for the rear combination lamp unit. The removable sheet is formed, for example, of formed of polytetrafluoroethylene. The thus formed loop-shaped pressure sensitive sealant composition is automatically or manually stuck onto the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing of the automotive vehicle as a loop-shaped sticky molded gasket.

Furthermore, the pressure sensitive sealant composition may be formed into the linear or string shape and wound in a required amount in the form of a coil or a bobbin. The thus formed pressure sensitive sealant composition is stuck on the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing so as to be used like the molded gasket, which is not disadvantageous from the viewpoint of ensuring water-light seal. In this case, the application-starting end section and the application-terminating end section of the linear or string shape are connected with each other while being stuck on the surface of the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing at a room temperature. In this case, the connected end sections do not melt and not become integral with each other. Accordingly, the application-starting end section and the application-terminating end section are overlapped each other by a length not smaller than 10 mm, which is preferable to obtain a sufficient water-tight seal.

Next, a method for assembling the rear combination lamp unit (with the pressure sensitive sealant composition) in the vehicle body will be discussed.

5 The rear combination lamp unit with the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention is assembled to the automotive vehicle body which has been painted. The method of assembling the rear combination lamp unit is not limited to a particular one. Similarly to conventional techniques in which a molded gasket formed of a closed cell-type foam plastic or a butyl
10 rubber-based adhesive is used in place of the pressure sensitive sealant composition in the present invention, it is general to mechanically fasten the rear combination lamp unit to the side of the vehicle body panel by using small screws provided on the side of the rear combination lamp unit. In case that the pressure sensitive
15 sealant composition of the present invention is used for assembling the rear combination lamp unit in the vehicle body, the pressure sensitive sealant composition is interposed between the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel under a compressed condition in which the pressure sensitive sealant
20 composition is compressed within a range of from 0 to 80 % (compression rate), preferably 20 to 50 % in a height of the applied pressure sensitive sealant composition (more specifically, in the cross-sectional height or in length of the vertical axis in the cross-section) of the applied bead state pressure sensitive sealant
25 composition. By using the pressure sensitive sealant composition under the above compressed condition, sufficient water-tight seal between the rear combination lamp unit and the painted vehicle body panel can be obtained.

30 The pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention can exhibit high adhesiveness for the both surfaces of the painted vehicle body panel and the rear combination lamp unit housing immediately when the rear combination lamp unit is assembled in the vehicle body. Accordingly, it is unnecessary to

make curing for hardening the pressure sensitive sealant composition and therefore unnecessary using a curing apparatus such as an oven, for the purpose of causing the water-tight seal of the pressure sensitive sealant composition to be exhibited. Additionally, even in case that a completed automotive vehicle provided with the rear combination lamp unit is left outside and stored in an outdoor pool, water-tight seal between the rear combination lamp unit and the vehicle body cannot be affected by being contacted with a large amount of water resulted from rain water or water of melted snow after snow fall.

Subsequently, a process for disassembling the rear combination lamp unit (with the pressure sensitive sealant composition) from the vehicle body will be discussed. When disassembly of the rear combination lamp unit with the pressure sensitive sealant composition from the vehicle body is required, the rear combination lamp unit can be easily detached from the vehicle body panel merely by releasing the mechanical restriction due to mechanical fastening parts for the combination lamp unit against the vehicle body under usual manual operation without skill. It will be understood that this disassembly operation for the rear combination lamp unit makes it unnecessary to use an industrial dryer or heating device to heat and lower the viscosity of the sealant or a removing tool such as a plastic bar. In this regard, in the conventional techniques, using such a device or tool has been necessary when the rear combination lamp is disassembled from the vehicle body.

The pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention used in a clearance between the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel is stuck on the both surfaces of the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel, in which the cohesive force of the pressure sensitive sealant composition is larger than the adhesiveness or stickiness of the same. As a result, when the rear combination lamp unit is detached from

14

the vehicle body, no complete cohesive breaking can occur so as to be dissimilar to the conventional techniques using the butyl rubber-based adhesive in place of the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention. This does not allow the remains of the pressure sensitive sealant composition to be left in an adhered state on the surfaces of the rear combination lamp housing and the vehicle body panel. Besides, this causes the stuck surface of the pressure sensitive sealant composition to well peel off under stress within a range of breaking elongation, thereby making an interfacial breaking so that the sealing composition can be readily peeled off from the surfaces of the rear combination lamp housing and the vehicle body panel without leaving the remains of the pressure sensitive sealant composition on the surfaces.

It will be appreciated from the above, that the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention can be easily detached from the base members (such as the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel), and therefore the rear combination lamp unit can be readily disassembled from the vehicle body within a short time regardless of skill of an operator, without using particular disassembling tools which are required in the conventional techniques using the molded gaskets or the butyl rubber-based adhesive in place of the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention.

The following examples are included merely to aid the understanding of the invention, and variations may be made by one skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES 1, 2, 3 and 4

(1) Preparation of Pressure sensitive sealant Compositions

A pressure sensitive sealant composition of each of Examples 1 to 4 was prepared by supplying components in amounts (parts by weight) shown in Table 1 into a kneader and by melting and mixing the components upon heating for 120 minutes.

15

TABLE 1

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
Raw Materials (parts by weight)				
Component A (KRATON G-1652*)	100	100	100	100
Component B (ESCOREZ 5320*)	20	30	50	50
Component C (HV-100*)	150	150	150	0
Component C (HV-300*)	0	0	0	250
Polyethylene Wax (NEOWAX L*)	55	55	55	0
Anti-oxidant (IRGANOX 1010*)	1	1	1	1
Component A Content (wt%)	30.7	29.8	28.1	24.9

* KRATON G-1652 (trade name): Hydrogenated styrene-butadiene block copolymer of Shell Chemical Co.

* ESCOREZ 5320 (trade name): Hydrogenated petroleum resin of Tonex Co.

* HV-100 and HV-300 (trade names): Polybutenes of NIPPON PETROCHEMICALS CO.

* NEOWAX (trade name): Polyethylene wax of Yasuhara Chemical Co.

10 * IRGANOX 1010 (trade name): Hindered phenol antioxidant of Nippon Ciba-Geigy Co.

(2) Application of Pressure sensitive sealant Composition and Assembly of Rear Combination Lamp Unit in Vehicle Body

15 The pressure sensitive sealant composition prepared as discussed above and corresponding to each of Examples 1-4 was supplied into a heating and applying apparatus generally called a bulk melter. The heating and applying apparatus had a casing plate heated at 150 °C. The pressure sensitive sealant composition was

20 located immediately under the heated casing plate and therefore molten. The molten pressure sensitive sealant composition was sucked up by a constant flow rate gear pump of an applying device and discharged through a metallic nozzle onto the surface of a

25 housing of a rear combination lamp unit of an automotive vehicle body. At this time, the tip end section of the metallic nozzle was set at 120 °C. Thus, application of the pressure sensitive sealant

composition was accomplished in its heated state. In this case, the housing of the rear combination lamp unit was formed of extremely high rigidity polypropylene resin, in which no chemical surface-treatment and no application of primer were made on the surface of the housing.

The heated and applied pressure sensitive sealant composition was formed into the state of a bead having the cross-sectional shape of a complete round having a diameter of 10 mm. The application-starting end section and the application-terminating end section of the bead state pressure sensitive sealant composition were connected with each other, in which they were immediately molten and mixed with each other to form an integral connection section so that the pressure sensitive sealant composition was formed loop-shaped on the surface of the housing of the rear combination lamp unit, because the temperature of the pressure sensitive sealant composition to be applied was sufficiently high. It had been confirmed that a seam between the application-starting end section and the application-terminating end section could not be found under visual observation in case that the surface temperature of the application-starting end section of the bead state pressure sensitive sealant composition was not lower than about 60 °C.

The rear combination lamp unit on which the pressure sensitive sealant composition had been applied was assembled to an automotive vehicle body panel which had been painted, and mechanically fastened to the vehicle body panel by using four small screws. The paint of the painted vehicle body panel was acrylic melamine resin paint which had been generally used as a paint for an automotive vehicle body. No surface-treatment and no primer application were made on the top surface of the painted vehicle body panel.

When the rear combination lamp unit was mechanically fastened to the vehicle body panel, the pressure sensitive sealant

17

composition of the bead state was compressed in the direction of the cross-sectional height (vertical diametrical axis in cross-section). In this instance, the clearance between the vehicle body panel and the rear combination lamp unit housing was about 5 mm, in which the

- 5 pressure sensitive sealant composition of the bead state was compressed at a compression rate of 50 %. The compression rate was calculated by an equation ((the cross-sectional height after compression / the cross-sectional height before compression) x 100 %).

10 **EXPERIMENT**

1) Test 1 for Evaluation of Water-tight Seal under Artificial Rainfall

- Two combination lamp units were assembled in the vehicle body of a general small-size sedan automotive vehicle and located
15 respectively at left and right parts of the rear section of the vehicle body, in which the pressure sensitive sealant composition (of Example 2 in Table 1) was used between the housing of each combination lamp unit and the panel of the vehicle body in the above-discussed loop-shape. The sedan automotive vehicle was in a
20 complete state. Seventy such complete sedan automotive vehicles were subjected to Test 1, so that 140 rear combination lamp units were subjected to Test 1.

- In each complete automotive vehicle, the panel of the vehicle body had been uniformly coated with a paint; and a portion
25 of the panel to be sealed with the pressure sensitive sealant composition did not have a so-called zero joggle joint section (jointed by spot welding) and non-uniform panel step-section. The same portion of the panel had left-side and right-side parts which were asymmetric with each other. The corresponding portions (to be
30 sealed with the pressure sensitive sealant composition) at the left and right parts of the rear section of the vehicle body had the same surface shape.

- Each complete automotive vehicle was subjected to artificial rainfall in order to evaluate the water-tight seal for the rear combination lamp units, as follows: A large amount of continuous artificial rainfall was made on the complete automotive vehicle by using an artificial rainfall machine of the type making continuous rainfall, in which rainfall was in an amount corresponded to 20 mm per 1 hour and continued for 12 hours. After the continuous rainfall, leak of rain water into a trunk compartment was detected by visual observation thereby obtaining test results shown in Table 2 in which left-side and right-side lamp units were respectively located at left-side and right-side of the rear section of the vehicle body as viewed from a position located rearward of the vehicle. Evaluation of the water-tight seal of the pressure sensitive sealant composition was made with the test results shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Location of lamp unit	Left-side lamp unit	Right-side lamp unit
Number of vehicles causing no rain water leak	70	70
Number of vehicles causing rain water leak	0	0

- 2) Test 2 for Evaluation of Water-tight Seal of Pressure sensitive sealant Composition under High Pressure Car-Washing

- Five complete automotive vehicles corresponding to those used in Test 1 were subjected to high pressure car-washing in order to confirm the water-tight seal for the rear combination lamp units. The high pressure car-washing was conducted as follows: Water of city water was continuously ejected at a water pressure of 3.0 kgf/cm² for 10 minutes from a nozzle of a high pressure car-washing machine onto the rear section of the vehicle body of the automotive vehicle. The distance from the tip end of the nozzle to the applied

19

sealant composition was about 30 cm. The amount of water ejected from the nozzle was 27.5 liters per minute.

After this high pressure water ejection, leak of rain water into a trunk compartment was detected by visual observation

- 5 thereby obtaining test results shown in Table 3, in the same manner as Test 1. Evaluation of the water-tight seal of the pressure sensitive sealant composition was made with the test results shown in Table 3.

10

TABLE 3

Location of lamp unit	Left-side lamp unit	Right-side lamp unit
Number of vehicles causing no rain water leak	5	5
Number of vehicles causing rain water leak	0	0

3) Test 3 for Evaluation of Water-tight Seal of Pressure sensitive sealant Composition upon Durability (deterioration) Test

- 15 In order to evaluate the water-tight seal of the pressure sensitive sealant composition upon a long time use, first five small-size sedan automotive vehicles as same as those in Test 2 were subjected to a durability (deterioration) test. In each sedan automotive vehicle, left-side and right-side rear combination lamp units were assembled in the vehicle body by using the pressure
- 20 sensitive sealant composition. The durability test was conducted as follows: Each sedan automotive vehicle was located in an environment test room and subjected to temperature histories (thermal cycles) in which the ambient temperature was changed repeatedly between a low temperature condition to a high
- 25 temperature condition. Specifically, each temperature history (thermal cycle) was such that the ambient temperature within the environmental test room was first gradually lowered from a room temperature condition to a low temperature of - 40° C; secondly the low temperature was maintained for 3 hours; and thirdly the

20

ambient temperature was gradually raised from the low temperature to a high temperature of 90 °C; lastly the ambient temperature was gradually raised to the room temperature condition. This temperature history constituted one thermal cycle.

- 5 This thermal cycle was repeated 10 times to constitute ten thermal cycles.

- After the ten thermal cycles had been completed upon which the automotive vehicle was in the room temperature condition, each automotive vehicle was subjected to the same high pressure car-washing as in Test 2 under the same conditions as in Test 2.
- 10 After this high pressure car-washing, leak of rain water into a trunk compartment of the automotive vehicle was detected by visual observation thereby obtaining test results shown in Table 4, in the same manner as in Test 2. Evaluation of the water-tight seal of the
- 15 pressure sensitive sealant composition was made with the test results shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Location of lamp unit	Left-side lamp unit	Right-side lamp unit
Number of vehicles causing no rain water leak	5	5
Number of vehicles causing rain water leak	0	0

- 20 As a result of Tests 1 to 3 in which totally 80 automotive vehicles were tested, there was no automotive vehicle in which rain water leak into the trunk compartment was recognized. This demonstrates that the pressure sensitive sealant composition according to the present invention can exhibit good water-tight seal
- 25 between the rear combination lamp unit and the vehicle body.

4) Test 4 for Evaluation of Removal Characteristics of Pressure sensitive sealant Composition

Five small-size sedan automotive vehicles (respectively having Vehicle Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) as same as those in Test 3 were

subjected to the thermal cycles in the same manner as that in Test 3. After the ten thermal cycles had been completed, evaluation for removal characteristics of the pressure sensitive sealant composition was conducted as follows: The left-side and right-side rear combination lamp units were disassembled from the vehicle body by disengaging the small screws from a mechanically connecting section between each rear combination lamp unit and the vehicle body upon previously removing trim parts located inside the trunk compartment; and then the painted surface of the vehicle body panel was cleaned. At this time, measurement was made for a time (minute) required to restore the painted surface to a condition in which the rear combination lamp was able to be assembled in the vehicle body by using the pressure sensitive sealant composition, from a time point at which the small screws had been disengaged from the mechanically connecting section. More specifically, the required time included a disassembling time required for disassembling the rear combination lamp unit from the vehicle body, and a cleaning time for cleaning the painted surfaces of the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel. Such measuring the time required to restore was employed for evaluation of the removal characteristics of the pressure sensitive sealant composition for the reasons set forth below. That is, if cleaning for remains of the sealant composition was insufficient and difficult taking a long time, the sealant composition could not sufficiently and uniformly contacted with the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel so as to cause leak of water with lapse of a long time. The test results of Test 4 on the pressure sensitive sealant compositions (indicated as "Example") of the present invention are shown in Table 5 so as to evaluate the removal characteristics of the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention, in which the disassembling time (minute) and the cleaning time (minute) are indicated.

For the comparison purpose, a small-size sedan automotive vehicle (having Vehicle No. 6) were prepared and subjected to Test 8 in the same manner as that for vehicles of Vehicle Nos. 1 to 5 to obtain test results (indicated as "Comparative Example") shown in Table 5. The automotive vehicle of Vehicle No. 6 was the same as that of Vehicle Nos. 1 to 5 with the exception that a butyl rubber-based adhesive was used in place of the pressure sensitive sealant composition. In other words, in the automotive vehicle of Vehicle No. 6, each of the left-side and right-side rear combination lamps was sealingly assembled to the vehicle body by using the butyl rubber-based adhesive.

[illegible]

23

TABLE 5

Vehicle No.	Example				Comparative Example			
	Left-side lamp		Right-side lamp		Left-side lamp		Right-side lamp	
	Disas. time	Clean. time	Disas. time	Clean. time	Disas. time	Clean. time	Disas. time	Clean. time
1	0.6	Not required	0.8	Not required	-	-	-	-
2	0.7	Not required	0.7	Not required	-	-	-	-
3	0.6	Not required	0.7	Not required	-	-	-	-
4	1.0	Not required	1.0	Not required	-	-	-	-
5	1.0	Not required	1.0	Not required	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	3.0	25	5.0	30

(Unit: Min.)

- As will be understood from the above test results,
- 5 concerning the five vehicles (Vehicle Nos. 1 to 5), no particular tool was required to disassemble the rear combination lamp unit from the vehicle body while completing a disassembling operation for the rear combination lamp unit only within one minute, in which there was no remains of the pressure sensitive sealant composition left on
- 10 the surface of the painted surface of the vehicle body panel and the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing. In contrast, concerning the vehicle (Vehicle No. 6) using the butyl rubber-based adhesive in place of the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention, an industrial dryer and a plastic bar were
- 15 required to disassemble the rear combination lamp unit from the vehicle body while requiring 3 to 5 minutes for the disassembling operation for the rear combination lamp unit and 25 to 30 minutes for a cleaning operation for the surface of the rear combination lamp unit housing and the painted surface of the vehicle body panel. Thus,
- 20 Test 8 has revealed that the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention used in the clearance between the rear combination lamp unit housing and the vehicle body panel not only can provide an excellent water-tight seal but also can largely reduce

the operational time required for disassembly of the rear combination lamp unit from the vehicle body.

As appreciated from the above, the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention can exhibit an excellent
5 water-tight seal under environmental conditions where automotive vehicles are used, for example, in case of being employed in the clearance between the automotive vehicle body panel and the rear combination lamp unit housing. Besides, the pressure sensitive sealant composition of the present invention can be easily removed
10 from the surface of the base members (to which the sealant composition are stuck) without leaving remains of the sealant composition on the surface of the base members (the vehicle body panel and the combination lamp unit housing), thereby largely improving operational efficiency when the rear combination lamp
15 unit is repaired or disassembled from the vehicle body.

The entire contents of Japanese Patent Application P10-296798 (filed October 19, 1998), of which priority is claimed in the present application, are incorporated herein by reference.

Although the invention has been described above by
20 reference to certain embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited to the embodiments described above. Modifications and variations of the embodiments described above will occur to those skilled in the art, in light of the above teachings. The scope of the invention is defined with reference to the following claims.

25

666TCT-16402460

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 A pressure sensitive sealant composition comprising:
 (a) 10-40 wt% of a component A that is at least one
 copolymer selected from the group consisting of hydrogenated
5 styrene-butadiene copolymers, hydrogenated styrene-isoprene
 copolymers, and modified copolymers thereof;
 (b) a component B that is at least one tackifier selected
 from the group consisting of petroleum resins, terpene resins, rosin
 resins, coumarone-indene resins, hydrogenated resins thereof, and
10 modified resins thereof; and
 (c) a component C that is a hydrocarbonic plasticizer,
 wherein said pressure sensitive sealant composition is
 prepared by mixing together 100 parts by weight of said component
 A, 20-60 parts by weight of said component B, and 150-400 parts by
15 weight of said component C.
2. A pressure sensitive sealant composition as claimed in
 Claim 1, wherein said pressure sensitive sealant composition has a
 peel strength ranging from 10 to 50 N/25 mm at a temperature of
20 about 23 °C.
3. A method for sealing a member, comprising:
 mixing together (a) 100 parts by weight of a component A
 that is at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of
25 hydrogenated styrene-butadiene copolymers, hydrogenated
 styrene-isoprene copolymers, and modified copolymers thereof; (b)
 20-60 parts by weight of a component B that is at least one tackifier
 selected from the group consisting of petroleum resins, terpene
 resins, rosin resins, coumarone-indene resins, hydrogenated resins
30 thereof, and modified resins thereof; and (c) 150-400 parts by weight
 of a component C that is a hydrocarbonic plasticizer, thereby to
 prepare a pressure sensitive sealant composition containing 10-40
 wt% of said component A.

666707-16402460

26

heating said pressure sensitive sealant composition; and
applying said heated pressure sensitive sealant
composition to the member.

- 5 4. A method as claimed in Claim 3, further comprising
discharging said pressure sensitive sealant composition through a
nozzle.
- 10 5. A method as claimed in Claim 4, wherein said discharging
includes forming said pressure sensitive sealant composition into
state of a bead.
- 15 6. A method as claimed in Claim 5, further comprising
setting said applied pressure sensitive sealant composition at a
position to be used, in which said pressure sensitive sealant
composition is compressed within a range of not higher than 80 % in
a cross-sectional height of said pressure sensitive sealant
composition of the bead state.
- 20 7. A method for sealing a member, comprising:
mixing together (A) 100 parts by weight of a component A
that is at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of
hydrogenated styrene-butadiene copolymers, hydrogenated
styrene-isoprene copolymers, and modified copolymers thereof; (B)
25 20-60 parts by weight of a component B that is at least one tackifier
selected from the group consisting of petroleum resins, terpene
resins, rosin resins, coumarone-indene resins, hydrogenated resins
thereof, and modified resins thereof; and (C) 150-400 parts by weight
of a component C that is a hydrocarbonic plasticizer, thereby to
30 prepare a pressure sensitive sealant composition containing 10-40
wt% of said component A;
forming said pressure sensitive sealant composition into a
predetermined shape; and

666707-1540460

applying said pressure sensitive sealant composition of the predetermined shape to the member.

8. A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein said forming
5 includes forming said pressure sensitive sealant composition into
state of a bead.
9. A method as claimed in Claim 8, further comprising
setting said applied pressure sensitive sealant composition at a
10 position to be used, in which said pressure sensitive sealant
composition is compressed within a range of not higher than 80 % in
a cross-sectional height of said pressure sensitive sealant
composition of the bead state.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a pressure sensitive sealant composition for sealing a clearance between a lamp unit housing and a vehicle body panel of an automotive vehicle. The pressure sensitive sealant composition includes (a) 10-40 wt% of a component A that is at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of hydrogenated styrene-butadiene copolymers, hydrogenated styrene-isoprene copolymers, and modified copolymers thereof; (b) a component B that is at least one tackifier selected from the group consisting of petroleum resins, terpene resins, rosin resins, coumarone-indene resins, hydrogenated resins thereof, and modified resins thereof; and (c) a component C that is a hydrocarbonic plasticizer. The pressure sensitive sealant composition is prepared by mixing together 100 parts by weight of the component A, 20-60 parts by weight of said component B, and 150-400 parts by weight of said component C. In order to apply the pressure sensitive sealant composition for the purpose of sealing, the pressure sensitive sealant composition is heated and directly applied in the state of a bead onto a member to be sealed, or otherwise applied to the member after it has been formed into the bead state.

0540491 101699
666707 16102450

TOTAL 31 pages

Received 10-18-98 01:48am

From-81335456330

To-FOLEY AND LARDNER

Page 31

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I HEREBY DECLARE:

THAT my residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

THAT I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one inventor is named below) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below or in an attached Declaration) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

PRESSURE SENSITIVE SEALANT COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF SEALING

BY USING SAME

(040679/0951)

the specification of which (check one)

 Is attached hereto.

XX Was filed on October 19, 1999, as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

THAT I do not know and do not believe that the same invention was ever known or used by others in the United States of America, or was patented or described in any printed publication in any country, before I (we) invented it;

THAT I do not know and do not believe that the same invention was patented or described in any printed publication in any country, or in public use or on sale in the United States of America, for more than one year prior to the filing date of this United States application;

THAT I do not know and do not believe that the same invention was first patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate that issued in any country foreign to the United States of America before the filing date of this United States application if the foreign application was filed by me (us), or by my (our) legal representatives or assigns, more than twelve months (six months for design patents) prior to the filing date of this United States application;

THAT I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claim(s), as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above;

THAT I believe that the above-identified specification contains a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention, and sets forth the best mode contemplated by me of carrying out the invention; and

66679/0951

THAT I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I HEREBY CLAIM foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number	Country	Foreign Filing Date	Priority Claimed?	Certified Copy Attached?
10-296798	JAPAN	19 October 1998	Yes	No

I HEREBY CLAIM the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

U.S. Provisional Application Number	Filing Date

I HEREBY CLAIM the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Application Number	Parent Filing Date	Parent Patent Number

I HEREBY APPOINT the following registered attorneys and agents of the law firm of FOLEY & LARDNER to have full power to prosecute this application and any continuations, divisions, reissues, and reexaminations thereof, to receive the patent, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

ANKUR D. SHAH	Reg. No. 41,514
ANDREW E. RAWLINS	Reg. No. 34,702
ALAN I. CANTOR	Reg. No. 28,163
ARTHUR SCHWARTZ	Reg. No. 22,115
BETH A. BURROUS	Reg. No. 35,087
BARBARA A. MC DOWELL	Reg. No. 31,640
BERNHARD D. SAXE	Reg. No. 28,665
BRIAN J. DORINI	Reg. No. 43,594
BRIAN J. MC NAMARA	Reg. No. 32,789
CHARLES F. SCHILL	Reg. No. 27,590
COLIN G. SANDERCOCK	Reg. No. 31,298
AARON C. CHATTERJEE	Reg. No. 41,398
DAVID A. BLUMENTHAL	Reg. No. 26,257
DAVID P. OWEN	Reg. No. 43,344
DANIEL S. TRAINOR	Reg. No. 43,959
GEORGE C. BECK	Reg. No. 38,072
GEORGE C. BEST	Reg. No. 42,322
GEORGE E. QUILLIN	Reg. No. 32,792
GLENN LAW	Reg. No. 34,371
HAROLD C. WEGNER	Reg. No. 25,258
JAMES A. SPROWL	Reg. No. 25,061
JAYME A. HULEATT	Reg. No. 34,485
JOHNNY A. KUMAR	Reg. No. 34,649
JOHN J. FELDHAUS	Reg. No. 28,822
JOHN P. ISACSON, JR.	Reg. No. 33,715
KENNETH E. KROSIN	Reg. No. 25,735
LYLE K. KIMMS	Reg. No. 34,079
MICHAEL D. KAMINSKI	Reg. No. 32,904
MARY MICHELLE KILE	Reg. No. 35,217
MARVIN A. MOTSENBOCKER	Reg. No. 36,614
MICHELE M. SCHAFER	Reg. No. 34,717
MATTHEW R. COHEN	Reg. No. 40,960
MICHELLE S. MARKS	Reg. No. 41,971
PATRICIA D. GRANADOS	Reg. No. 33,683
PETER G. MACK	Reg. No. 26,001
PHILLIP J. ARTICOLA	Reg. No. 38,819
PAVEN K. AGARWAL	Reg. No. 40,888
PAUL M. BOOTH	Reg. No. 40,244
RONALD COSLICK	Reg. No. 36,489
RICHARD C. PEET	Reg. No. 35,792
RONALD J. KAMIS	Reg. No. 41,104
RICHARD LINN	Reg. No. 25,144
RICHARD L. SCHWAAB	Reg. No. 25,479
ROBERT W. BUSBY	Reg. No. 40,930
STEPHEN A. BENT	Reg. No. 29,768
STEPHEN B. MAEBIUS	Reg. No. 35,264
SYBIL MELOY	Reg. No. 22,749
TODD J. BURNS	Reg. No. 38,011
THOMAS M. RIZZO	Reg. No. 41,272
WILLIAM T. ELLIS	Reg. No. 26,874

and I request that all correspondence be directed to:

FOLEY & LARDNER
Washington Harbour
3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20007-5109

Telephone: (202) 672-5300
Facsimile: (202) 672-5399

I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT the foregoing attorneys and agents appointed by me to prosecute this application do not personally represent me or my legal interests, but instead represent the interests of the legal owner(s) of the invention described in this application.

I FURTHER DECLARE THAT all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true, and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Name of first inventor	Hidekazu TAKEYAMA
Residence	Kanagawa, Japan
Citizenship	Japan
Post Office Address	c/o Hiratsuka Factory of YOKOHAMA RUBBER CO., LTD., 2-1, Oiwake, Hiratsuka-shi, Kanagawa 254-0047, Japan
Inventor's signature	
Date	

Name of second inventor	Tomohiro KAWASAKI
Residence	Kanagawa, Japan
Citizenship	Japan
Post Office Address	c/o Hiratsuka Factory of YOKOHAMA RUBBER CO., LTD., 2-1, Oiwake, Hiratsuka-shi, Kanagawa 254-0047, Japan
Inventor's signature	
Date	

Name of third inventor Masahiko OHNISHI
 Residence Kanagawa, Japan
 Citizenship Japan
 Post Office Address 1246-4, Kataoka, Hiratsuka-shi, Kanagawa 259-1213,
Japan
 Inventor's signature _____
 Date _____

Name of fourth inventor Minoru MATANO
 Residence Kanagawa, Japan
 Citizenship Japan
 Post Office Address 1454-10, Funako, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa 243-0034,
Japan
 Inventor's signature _____
 Date _____

Name of fifth inventor Akira OZAKI
 Residence Kanagawa, Japan
 Citizenship Japan
 Post Office Address 5529-1-503, Oba, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa 251-0861,
Japan
 Inventor's signature _____
 Date _____

Name of sixth inventor Katsuyuki ARIMA
 Residence Kanagawa, Japan
 Citizenship Japan
 Post Office Address 1482, Kaneko, Oimachi, Ashigarakami-gun, Kanagawa
258-0019, Japan
 Inventor's signature _____
 Date _____